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SAINTE GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI **IN THE 18TH CENTURY**

By

Floyd Thomas Pratt, F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

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Few know the involvement Sainte Genevieve, Missouri played in the rescue of St. Louis from British rule during the American Revolution. Several of my ancestors, marched to the call for help in St. Louis and their valiant efforts saved the city and the territory from British rule. This is the story of the early settlement of Saint Genevieve and the heroic efforts of brave men heeding the call to arms.

Floyd Thomas Pratt, F.H.C., M.A.G.I.

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INTRODUCTION...

When I began my French ancestry regression in the late 1970's, I was able to trace them from northwest Washington County, Missouri to the Richwoods area down into the Old Mines region all in Washington County.

From Washington County into the Sainte Genevieve area in Sainte Genevieve County, Missouri, across the Mississippi River into Randolph County, Illinois and the Kaskaskia region.

I even found them in the Fort de Chartres and Prairie Du Rocher areas of Illinois and followed my 5th Great Grandfather Jacques Missé from Gallipolis, Ohio.

As I investigated each of these regions, I began to take notice of a rich history in these areas and began to read books about the area to enlighten myself.

I became fascinated with the history of the Sainte Genevieve area and decided in 1994 to write an article concerning its history.

Little did we know, if it weren't for the heroic bravery of the few men of Sainte Genevieve, the British would have captured St. Louis and may have won the Revolutionary War.

If you have French ancestors, I feel you will find this article not only informative but also fascinating. If you don't have French ancestors, the history lesson alone is worth the read.

You are about to read about events you were never told in history class in school...I hope you enjoy.

ROOTS...

Sainte Genevieve holds the distinction of being the first settlement in the Missouri territory, 14 years before Pierre Laclede established St. Louis as a trade center.

But, in order to understand why and how Sainte Genevieve was settled, we must have an understanding of the area and people of those times.

From their base in Quebec, French Canadian missionaries, Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet traveled the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers around the 1670's.

This brought word to the European countries of the rich fertile land that was abundant in the Illinois Country. (The whole region was known as the Illinois Country.)

In April 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle, also from the French settlements in Quebec via the St. Lawrence River, descended the Mississippi and claimed...by planting the royal arms of King Louis XIV at the Gulf of Mexico, all lands in the Louisiana territory for the crown.

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This established all of the Illinois Country now known as the upper Louisiana for France under Canadian authority.

In 1699, Fathers; Marc Bergier, Pierre Pinet and Joseph de Limoges had established contact with the Kaskaskia Indians at the Tamaroa Indian Village now known as Cahokia.

In 1703, missionaries along with trappers and natives founded the village of Kaskaskia on the eastern banks of the Mississippi River. This was a fertile plain and rich in natural resources located by two rivers, the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia.

They settled on the eastern side of the Mississippi as opposed to the western side, because of the hostile Sioux, Fox and Osage Indians on the western bank of the river.

In 1717, the French decided to remove the Illinois Country from Canadian jurisdiction and reassigned it to the upper Louisiana jurisdiction in New Orleans, which was a newly established trade center in the Gulf of Mexico for the French.

Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne sieur de Bienville is credited with the founding of New Orleans in 1718.

The French government sent officials through the upper Louisiana Territory to establish military and civil presence.

One of these establishments in 1719 was Fort de Chartres, named in honor of Louis duc de Chartres, son of the regent of France, Phillippe d'Orleans.

GROWTH...

With these new islands of civilization, came needs and requirements for the new influx of citizens that were pouring into the region.

There was plenty of game, and the land was fertile for farming. However, the fur trade and commerce of commodities, which were needed, by the settlers, became the foundation for growth and wealth.

The trappers, traders and explorers had discovered two important products in their quest for gold and silver; salt and lead, south of Sainte Genevieve, is the Saline Creek and salt springs.

This was important to the survival of the inhabitants, which supplied minerals needed for livestock and man.

The lead mines that were discovered were indeed rich even by today's standards.

One missionary wrote, he traveled the River Miamigoua (Meramec) in 1700 and discovered a lead deposit so rich it yielded three fourths lead when processed.

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This was a badly needed mineral because lead was the main substance of their weapons and tools.

Several of the explorers, trappers and inhabitants from Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Fort de Chartres traveled down the Mississippi to the Saline Creek region and collected the lead and salt and brought such back by pack mules to their towns.

Upon traveling that region, it was noted, the land on the western side of the Mississippi was fertile and desirable for agriculture. This information spread throughout the region.

NEW ROOM...

As the French colonists came from Canada and up from New Orleans, they discovered the land around Kaskaskia, Fort de Chartres and Cahokia, had been granted to the point there was no room for their families. They petitioned the local authorities to open new land for homesteading.

One such man, Antoine Heneaux, requested the civil judge to grant him a homestead in what is now the Big Common Field of Sainte Genevieve. This was around 1749-1750.

Although Antoine lived in Fort du Chartres, he needed room because his sons were growing and there was no room for growth east of the river. Also, due to poor agricultural skills, the ground was depleted after 30 to 40 years of constant planting without implementing agricultural enhancement.

His request was granted and with several other families; Jean-Baptiste LaSource, Andre DeGuire dit La Rose, Antoine Aubuchon and Jacques Chouquette and others who are shown in the 1752 census of Sainte Genevieve, moved their families to the area. (All these men are related to me in various ways.)

Andre DeGuire was the wealthiest of these men and he is credited as the first settler and Father of Sainte Genevieve.

These families intermarried building a strong inner-cultural relationship with each other. As new families moved into the region, marriages were an important part of building a strong community.

Religious records of birth, marriages and death were kept and recorded in the local church.

When a woman lost her husband, she remarried by contract, and usually in the same week he died.

Therefore, widows were taken care of and had several husbands.

It was not uncommon to have had 2 to 3 wives. (Not all at once.)

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Because of their diligence in record keeping, we have records from Sainte Genevieve dating back to 1760.

These records have helped those of us who are interested in reconstructing families. Since my ancestors were part of this group in Sainte Genevieve, these records are even more gratifying.

WAR...

During 1756, the British and French were at war in Europe (7 years war) as well as engaged in hostilities over here, known as the French and Indian War. However, this war was confined to the eastern portion of the Republic and did not involve the French in the remote outskirts.

In 1759, the French suffered a setback they would never recover from; Wolf's British forces defeated Montcalm in Quebec and the French lost Canada to the British.

During this time, the French under King Louis XIV, realized they had over-extended themselves in trying to protect the vast new territory, and they had underestimated the cost and expense of the war in Europe.

Louis turned to King Carlos III of Spain for help. Carlos was his first cousin and of the same Bourbon family regime.

The French offered all lands west of the Mississippi River to Spain if they would give France a loan and declare war on the British.

This proposition interested Carlos for several reasons, Louisiana was adjacent to Spanish held territory and Carlos had no love for the British, because in 1762, the British had taken Havana and Florida from Spain. Therefore, the alliance was agreed to and two Bourbon Families of Europe were allies against the British.

In 1763, the war ended with a French defeat at the signing of the Treaty of Paris. The French in humiliation conceded the territory east of the Mississippi to the British and west of the Mississippi, the Louisiana Territory, to the Spanish.

This had far reaching consequences for the French living on the eastern bank. The French still considered the British as barbaric and uncivilized and as far as they were concerned, still an enemy.

Consequently, when the British arrived in the Illinois Country to take possession of their new lands, this alarmed the French settlers into a mass migration from Kaskaskia, Fort du Chartres, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia and other French settlements to the western shores of the Mississippi River.

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Spanish rule was preferable to British rule. After all, Spain was a Roman Catholic country and still part of the ruling Bourbon Family regime.

The Spanish welcomed the French from across the river.

TROUBLE IN PARADISE...

By 1767, Spain was not equipped to take on this new territory, either in money, supplies or manpower, so any help from the French was appreciated.

However, not all of the French were accommodating. Some were bitter, the land they had grown up on now belonged to Spain and this decision had been made without consulting them. In fact, it was by a secret treaty.

Pierre Laclède established a new village called Saint Louis, named in honor of King Louis XIV in 1764. However, he was not aware he had established his village on Spanish soil.

Many of the French left the eastern bank of the Mississippi and moved to this new village and to Saint Charles and Sainte Genevieve.

NEW LANDLORDS...

When the Spaniards arrived in the Louisiana territory in 1767, they were assigned to administrate the territory from Saint Louis. However, even though they were the new landlords, the culture, mannerisms, lifestyle and local customs remained French.

Before his arrival to Saint Louis, Don Francisco Riu, who commanded the first Spanish expedition, stopped over at Sainte Genevieve and took a badly needed rest from his 3 month journey from New Orleans.

He did not know what kind of a reception he would receive from the newly acquired territory and to his surprise, François Vallé Sr., civil judge of Sainte Genevieve met him with open arms and warm hospitality and a long and lasting friendship developed.

Vallé provided the commandant with food, clothing and shelter for his men and even a personal loan. This was greatly appreciated by Don Riu and when he arrived in Saint Louis he appointed François Vallé I, Captain of the militia in Sainte Genevieve.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION...

Because of France's humiliation by the British in the Treaty of 1763, France was more than willing to help the Americans in their cause against the British in the American Revolution.

In 1778, France signed an alliance with the Americans offering money, supplies and manpower to overthrow the British.

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Since their mother country had taken up with the Americans against the British, the French colonists also supported the Americans and their cause.

However, this presented a problem for Spain. The Louisiana Territory was under Spanish rule and the Spaniards had no love for the Americans.

The Americans were constantly encroaching upon her territory. American westerly migration was a thorn in the side of Spain. Therefore, Spain had an intense hatred for the British and didn't trust the Americans.

However, once again, in 1779, Spain joined forces with the French in an attempt to recover lost soil from the British. This time, she wanted to recover Florida, Minorca, and Gibraltar and to stop the British in the Gulf, from capturing more of her possessions.

Spain however, refused to recognize the new American Republic and did not offer assistance to the Americans against the British.

On the other hand, when American John Paul Jones, commanding the ship *Ranger*, entered the Quiberon Bay in France on February 14, 1778, he fired a 13 gun salute, which was a customary recognition of a monarchy, and Admiral LaMotte Piquet (my ancestor) answered the salutation with a 11 gun salute, which was the first recognition of the United States as a Republic...a warm welcome for a new republic.

In 1779, another of my ancestors answered the call for American assistance, Jacques Missé. Born in d'Antibes, France in 1746 he served aboard the ship *Compte* with General *Compte d'Estaing* and captured the British ship *Experiment* of fifty guns.

He also served at the siege of Savanna when Count Pulaski was killed and Count d'Estaing was wounded. He then went to Santo Domingo and returned to France serving the American cause for 6 or 7 months.

He apparently liked what he saw here in America because in 1790 he came with his wife and young son, Jean Louis Missé, my 4th Great Grandfather, to Gallipolis, Ohio with a group of French and remained there 2 years before moving to Prairie du Rocher in Illinois and then to Sainte Genevieve in Missouri where he died August 20, 1834 and was buried with honors by the Vicar General of the diocese in Memorial Cemetery.

MORE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION...

The French west of the Mississippi were in a very delicate position.

As subjects of Spain, they were the enemies of Great Britain. But, since Spain was not an American ally, they were enemies of the Americans.

This position aggravated the British commandants east of the Mississippi, because the French were using New Orleans to supply the American riverboats with gunpowder and

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other supplies to take up river to fight the British.

This activity was taking place in Spanish territory and Spain was supposed to be neutral.

Many Spaniards were sympathetic to the American cause and actually helped the Americans receive supplies.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK TAKES KASKASKIA...

In 1778, American General George Rogers Clark captured Kaskaskia from the British. He was not sure as to the welcome he would receive from the local French settlers in occupied Spanish territory, but several men from Sainte Genevieve put his mind to rest.

One of these men was Father Pierre Gibault, who convinced the local inhabitants in the lower Illinois region to join forces with the Americans. Also, Gabriel Cerre, a merchant in Sainte Genevieve supplied the Americans with materials from his riverboat trade from New Orleans.

In 1779, finally, Spain officially declared war on Britain and notified François Vallé, Captain of the militia to commence hostilities towards the enemy. However, the closest enemy fort was over 100 miles away. Therefore, there was no enemy to take hostilities towards.

SAINTE GENEVIEVE COMES TO THE RESCUE...

After Spain declared war on Britain, the Spanish commandant at Saint Louis was concerned; Sainte Genevieve did not have enough manpower to ward off an attack by British troops.

He commenced building a road from Saint Louis to Sainte Genevieve in 1779. His reasoning for this was so the military in Saint Louis could come to aid of Sainte Genevieve if necessary, to ward off a British attack.

In 1780, the British command at Fort Michilimackinac in Michigan began making plans for an attack on Saint Louis. The plan was to float down the Mississippi and attack by surprise with a large force.

However, a scout informed the Spanish commandant, Fernando de Leyba, at Saint Louis in May 1780, the British forces were coming.

De Leyba was too ill to write and informed his secretary to write to Don Silvio de Cartabona, military commandant of Sainte Genevieve and François Vallé, Captain of the town's militia.

They were ordered to assemble the garrison of (6) Spanish soldiers and as many militiamen as could be found from age 15 to 50 to assist De Leyba in defending Saint Louis from the British. A total of 60 men were recruited.

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In three days the Sainte Genevieve military arrived by boat in Saint Louis.

François Vallé was too ill to make the trip, however his sons, Charles and François II went as officers and representatives.

In the next two weeks the men in Saint Louis fortified Fort San Carlos in preparation for the attack. The total men defending Saint Louis was 29 Spanish regulars, 281 militiamen. The Sainte Genevieve volunteers made up one quarter of the entire defensive manpower.

On May 26, 1780, in the afternoon, the British attack took place. The Saint Louis defenders were outnumbered 3 to 1, and the battle was shockingly savage in the Europeans minds.

The Natives, who were comprised of Chickasaw, Sioux, Sauk, Foxes and Menominees were British allies, and of such character as to butcher any and all that was found, male or females, young or old, decapitating heads, arms and limbs and throwing them all over the battle ground.

The battle raged on in such ferocity, the outcome was unsure. But, when it was over, the Saint Louis Company had persisted in defending the new frontier.

Without the volunteers from Sainte Genevieve, the battle would have been lost and the British would have had a foothold in the upper Louisiana upsetting the lucrative trade market, not to mention the lives and property that was saved.

Shortly, after this loss, American General Rogers defeated the British at Cahokia, which was another setback for the British and prevented them from gaining a dominant position in the Mississippi valley.

The Spanish government was so grateful for the assistance from the volunteers of Sainte Genevieve, King Carlos III of Spain, by royal decree, bestowed the rank of lieutenant on François Vallé I in the regular Spanish army.

Thus, Frenchman, François Vallé the 1st, became a Spanish Don.

At the end of the war in 1783, Great Britain lost her control of the regions around the Mississippi valley as well as her American colonists.

AN UNEASY PEACE...

From 1783 to 1792, the citizens of Sainte Genevieve prospered and lived the good life in relative peace.

It was about this time my ancestor, Jacques Missé and family made their home in Sainte Genevieve.

The Spanish government was still concerned about the Americans and their thirst for land.

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The Americans were pushing and encroaching into more and more Spanish territory as well as friendly Native habitats.

But, by the late 1790's, the Osage Indians were becoming more and more of a problem.

The Osage were large men, over 6' and were cunning and stole livestock and supplies from the settlers. They were so bold as to walk into Sainte Genevieve and steal in broad daylight.

The Frenchmen were not of a violent nature and the Osage took advantage of this by pilfering whatever they could. They would even strip the poor victim's clothes off his body and take everything.

They harassed other tribes that had moved into the area, Chickasaws, Peoria, Cherokee, to the point the Spanish Government eventually declared war on the Osage tribe.

The Americans however, as the French saw them, were welcomed into the Spanish territory because they loved to kill Indians.

The French felt the Americans shot Indians like they, would shoot rabbits. This was welcomed because the Americans drove the Osage Indians into southwest Missouri territory.

However, the Spanish didn't trust the Americans and fear of a French-American invasion force caused panic in the late 1790's. Spain feared France would try to recapture the upper Louisiana and would be assisted by the Americans.

In 1795, France and Spain made peace with the Treaty of Basel. When Spain made peace with France this broke the treaty with Great Britain and hostilities in the upper Louisiana broke out between Spain and Great Britain.

In 1796, it was official and war was declared between the two and fear of invasion again took possession of the inhabitants of Sainte Genevieve and the surrounding towns.

If the Spanish weren't in fear of the French trying to seize their possessions, or the British, then they feared the Americans.

It was this constant harassment by war, Indian hostilities, migration of the Americans, financial circumstances and the war with Napoleon in Europe that forced Spain to concede the upper Louisiana to Napoleon in the Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800.

NEW LANDLORDS....AGAIN

Once again, France had possession of the Louisiana territory, however, Napoleon was obsessed with the war against Britain and the concerns for the Louisiana territory was not a priority.

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He felt it imperative he kept strong ties to the American Republic and he needed money for the war. He also knew he could not defend the Louisiana territory from the Americans because, there were too many Americans already living in the territory.

He decided to sell the Louisiana territory to the United States in 1803, thus obtaining both goals. In actuality, this was the only choice he had.

America bought what became the Louisiana Purchase and at the stroke of a pen, the citizens of Sainte Genevieve had just become Americans...without a vote.

After serving a French Bourbon King, a Spanish Bourbon King, a French Dictator and now Americans, the citizens of Sainte Genevieve adapted and served each, with honor and distinction.

Sainte Genevieve has been a gem in the coffer of all these nations. Rich in mining, agriculture, and cultural history, today this region owes a great deal to our French heritage.

Sainte Genevieve can truly be called the Mother of Missouri as all of our lives have been enriched through the greatness of her children.

Floyd Thomas Pratt
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Family Historian

Your Author's Pedigree; Floyd Thomas "Tom" Pratt

4	Columbus Benjamin A Pratt	8	Henry Winslow "Win" Pratt	16	Alexander "Alex" R. Pratt	32	Henry Pratt
	b. 1 December 1893 p. Hamilton Hollow, Johnson Twp, W~m. 12 April 1919 p. Bourbon, Boone Twp, Crawford, Mi~d. 27 July 1947 p. Bourbon, Boone Twp, Crawford, Mi~		b. 6 September 1869 p. near Osage Post Office, Johnson ~m. 29 January 1893 p. Vilander, Liberty Twp, Crawford, Mi~d. 24 March 1914 p. near Crow's Creek, Boone Twp, C~		b. March 1831 d. 1912		b. 1800-1803
2	Floyd Theodore "Ted" Pratt	9	Mary Laura Magdalene Missey	17	Mary Kimberlin	33	Nancy Carter
b. 6 January 1927 p. Bourbon, Boone Twp, Crawford, Missouri, Un~m. 1 March 1947 p. Saint Clair, Central Twp, Franklin, Missouri, U~d. p.	5	10	Judge James Millard Johnson Sr.	18	Francois Columbier C Missé	34	Rhinhardt "Rinard" E. Kimberlin
1	Floyd Thomas "Tom" Pratt	11	Mary Jane Theodosia Barton	19	Cynthia N. Talbot	35	Frances Jane Peters
	b. 3 January 1948 p. City Hospital #1, 1515 Lafayette Avenue, Sain~m. 14 August 1972 p. Tyler Place United Presbyterian Church, 210~d. p. sp. Bonnie Kathleen Bach						
6	Peter Conley Brown	12	John A. Brown	20	Martin Johnson	36	Jean "John" Baptiste Missé
	b. 12 January 1893 p. Sharon, Weakley, Tennessee, Unit~m. 16 March 1924 p. Dyer, Tennessee, United States d. 3 December 1972 p. Halls, Lauderdale, Tennessee, Unit~						
3	Delores "Doe" Virginia Brown	13	Obedience "Bedie" Lackey	21	Comfort Osborn	37	Marie "Mary" Françoise Piquette
	b. 31 October 1925 p. City Hospital #1, 1515 Lafayette Avenue, Sain~d. 1 March 1981 p. Queen of Angels Hospital, 2301 Bellevue, Lo~						
7	Olga Elmiria O'Daniel	14	James Leonidas "Lee" O'Daniel	22	William "Billy" Barton	38	Benjamin Talbot
	b. 11 March 1907 p. Island 21, Dyer, Tennessee, United~d. 7 October 1993 p. Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Californi~						
15	Daisy Dean Bell	15	Daisy Dean Bell	23	Harriet King	39	Laura Farris
	b. 7 September 1881 p. 19th District, Walnut Grove Twp, G~d. 14 May 1920 p. Jackson Crossing, Civil District 11,~						
24	Brown	24	Brown	25	Wife	40	Benjamin Johnson
	b. d.						
25	Wife	25	Wife	26	William Lackey	41	Amelia Gaston
	b. d.						
26	William Lackey	26	William Lackey	27	Lidia	42	William Osborn
	b. 1823 d.						
27	Lidia	27	Lidia	28	Stephen "Steve" C. O'Daniel	43	Rebecca Richmond
	b. 1840 d.						
28	Stephen "Steve" C. O'Daniel	28	Stephen "Steve" C. O'Daniel	29	Elizabeth Ellen Gordon	44	John Milton Barton
	b. 5 December 1812 d. 1881						
29	Elizabeth Ellen Gordon	29	Elizabeth Ellen Gordon	30	John Franklin "Frank" Bell	45	Sophia Keitle
	b. 1840 d. 1872						
30	John Franklin "Frank" Bell	30	John Franklin "Frank" Bell	31	Hettie M. Jackson	46	Rev. Jonathan King
	b. 1 July 1850 d. 1892-1893						
31	Hettie M. Jackson	31	Hettie M. Jackson	32	Henry Pratt	47	Mary Holt
	b. 16 December 1861 d. 19 April 1902						
32	Henry Pratt	32	Henry Pratt	33	Nancy Carter	48	Rebecca Richmond
	b. 1800-1803						
33	Nancy Carter	33	Nancy Carter	34	Rhinhardt "Rinard" E. Kimberlin	49	John Milton Barton
	b. 1802-1803						
34	Rhinhardt "Rinard" E. Kimberlin	34	Rhinhardt "Rinard" E. Kimberlin	35	Frances Jane Peters	50	John Milton Barton
	b. From 1801 to 1805						
35	Frances Jane Peters	35	Frances Jane Peters	36	Jean "John" Baptiste Missé	51	John Milton Barton
	b. 1804						
36	Jean "John" Baptiste Missé	36	Jean "John" Baptiste Missé	37	Marie "Mary" Françoise Piquette	52	John Milton Barton
	b. 28 May 1821						
37	Marie "Mary" Françoise Piquette	37	Marie "Mary" Françoise Piquette	38	Benjamin Talbot	53	John Milton Barton
	b. 4 January 1826						
38	Benjamin Talbot	38	Benjamin Talbot	39	Laura Farris	54	John Milton Barton
	b. 15 June 1811						
39	Laura Farris	39	Laura Farris	40	Benjamin Johnson	55	John Milton Barton
	b. 12 February 1818						
40	Benjamin Johnson	40	Benjamin Johnson	41	Amelia Gaston	56	Alexander O'Daniel Sr.
	b. 31 March 1775						
41	Amelia Gaston	41	Amelia Gaston	42	William Osborn	57	Annie Keathley
	b. 23 November 1769						
42	William Osborn	42	William Osborn	43	Rebecca Richmond	58	John Gordon
	b. 4 July 1777						
43	Rebecca Richmond	43	Rebecca Richmond	44	John Milton Barton	59	Nancy
	b. 1784						
44	John Milton Barton	44	John Milton Barton	45	Sophia Keitle	60	John Milton Barton
	b. 1799						
45	Sophia Keitle	45	Sophia Keitle	46	Rev. Jonathan King	61	Alexander Jackson
	b. 1807						
46	Rev. Jonathan King	46	Rev. Jonathan King	47	Mary Holt	62	Alexander Jackson
	b. 20 December 1800						
47	Mary Holt	47	Mary Holt	48	Rebecca Richmond	63	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
48	Rebecca Richmond	48	Rebecca Richmond	49	John Milton Barton	64	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 1784						
49	John Milton Barton	49	John Milton Barton	50	John Milton Barton	65	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 1799						
50	John Milton Barton	50	John Milton Barton	51	John Milton Barton	66	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 1807						
51	John Milton Barton	51	John Milton Barton	52	John Milton Barton	67	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 20 December 1800						
52	John Milton Barton	52	John Milton Barton	53	John Milton Barton	68	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
53	John Milton Barton	53	John Milton Barton	54	John Milton Barton	69	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
54	John Milton Barton	54	John Milton Barton	55	John Milton Barton	70	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
55	John Milton Barton	55	John Milton Barton	56	John Milton Barton	71	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
56	John Milton Barton	56	John Milton Barton	57	John Milton Barton	72	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
57	John Milton Barton	57	John Milton Barton	58	John Milton Barton	73	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
58	John Milton Barton	58	John Milton Barton	59	John Milton Barton	74	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
59	John Milton Barton	59	John Milton Barton	60	John Milton Barton	75	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
60	John Milton Barton	60	John Milton Barton	61	John Milton Barton	76	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
61	John Milton Barton	61	John Milton Barton	62	John Milton Barton	77	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
62	John Milton Barton	62	John Milton Barton	63	John Milton Barton	78	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
63	John Milton Barton	63	John Milton Barton	64	John Milton Barton	79	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
64	John Milton Barton	64	John Milton Barton	65	John Milton Barton	80	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
65	John Milton Barton	65	John Milton Barton	66	John Milton Barton	81	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
66	John Milton Barton	66	John Milton Barton	67	John Milton Barton	82	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
67	John Milton Barton	67	John Milton Barton	68	John Milton Barton	83	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
68	John Milton Barton	68	John Milton Barton	69	John Milton Barton	84	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
69	John Milton Barton	69	John Milton Barton	70	John Milton Barton	85	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
70	John Milton Barton	70	John Milton Barton	71	John Milton Barton	86	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
71	John Milton Barton	71	John Milton Barton	72	John Milton Barton	87	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
72	John Milton Barton	72	John Milton Barton	73	John Milton Barton	88	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
73	John Milton Barton	73	John Milton Barton	74	John Milton Barton	89	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
74	John Milton Barton	74	John Milton Barton	75	John Milton Barton	90	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
75	John Milton Barton	75	John Milton Barton	76	John Milton Barton	91	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
76	John Milton Barton	76	John Milton Barton	77	John Milton Barton	92	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
77	John Milton Barton	77	John Milton Barton	78	John Milton Barton	93	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
78	John Milton Barton	78	John Milton Barton	79	John Milton Barton	94	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
79	John Milton Barton	79	John Milton Barton	80	John Milton Barton	95	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
80	John Milton Barton	80	John Milton Barton	81	John Milton Barton	96	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
81	John Milton Barton	81	John Milton Barton	82	John Milton Barton	97	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
82	John Milton Barton	82	John Milton Barton	83	John Milton Barton	98	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
83	John Milton Barton	83	John Milton Barton	84	John Milton Barton	99	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
84	John Milton Barton	84	John Milton Barton	85	John Milton Barton	100	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
85	John Milton Barton	85	John Milton Barton	86	John Milton Barton	101	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
86	John Milton Barton	86	John Milton Barton	87	John Milton Barton	102	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
87	John Milton Barton	87	John Milton Barton	88	John Milton Barton	103	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
88	John Milton Barton	88	John Milton Barton	89	John Milton Barton	104	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
89	John Milton Barton	89	John Milton Barton	90	John Milton Barton	105	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
90	John Milton Barton	90	John Milton Barton	91	John Milton Barton	106	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
91	John Milton Barton	91	John Milton Barton	92	John Milton Barton	107	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
92	John Milton Barton	92	John Milton Barton	93	John Milton Barton	108	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
93	John Milton Barton	93	John Milton Barton	94	John Milton Barton	109	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
94	John Milton Barton	94	John Milton Barton	95	John Milton Barton	110	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
95	John Milton Barton	95	John Milton Barton	96	John Milton Barton	111	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
96	John Milton Barton	96	John Milton Barton	97	John Milton Barton	112	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
97	John Milton Barton	97	John Milton Barton	98	John Milton Barton	113	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						
98	John Milton Barton	98	John Milton Barton	99	John Milton Barton	114	Mariah "Mary" Ledbetter
	b. 29 April 1808						

A Little Something About Your Author.....

Floyd Thomas Pratt, F.H.C., M.A.G.I.



At the age of 19, Tom Pratt embarked on a career in law enforcement. This experience gave him training in detective and investigative skills. Little did Mr. Pratt know, how useful these skills would be in the field of genealogy.

Tom Pratt started his family research career in 1975 after becoming a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. His first calling as a new member was to serve in the newly created genealogical department or known today as the Family History Center in the Springfield, Missouri ward. This two-year calling gave Mr. Pratt a tremendous amount of experience helping others to research their families.

In fact, he felt family research came easy and required little effort on his part. In reality, years of reading and studying increased his expertise and he made it look easy to others.

Over the course of several years, Mr. Pratt was asked by his church to instruct several family history courses. This experience established a deep profound love for family and ancestors.

It was not uncommon for Mr. Pratt to spend 4 to 8 hours a day researching and compiling family histories in addition to his duties, as an entrepreneur in the insurance business.

The first major achievement for Mr. Pratt was a breakthrough on his Pratt family back to the early 1800's. Not satisfied with just the direct line research, Mr. Pratt branched out to research all connected lines and allied families.

This dedication led to 42,000 individuals and achieved expert status for Mr. Pratt on the families of middle and eastern Missouri, eastern and western Tennessee and central North Carolina.

Concerning Mr. Pratt's style of research, he is a strong supporter of the "hands on" approach. When he took family vacations, they usually went to libraries, cemeteries, courthouses, National Archive centers, and visited family members in various states. He attended multi-state family reunions and obtained his material from the actual sources when possible.

A Little Something About Your Author.....

Being a researcher of the highest degree, in 1991, Mr. Pratt formed the Pratt Publications Company and offered to the public, a series of books titled, The Pratt Progenitor Papers. This series of volumes are a collection of legal documents, stories, pictures and historical presentations concerning the families of Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina.

The first three Volumes were released to the public in 1991 and were issued to 18 different libraries including the Library of Congress and the St. Louis Public Library. The next 7 volumes were published with at total of 43 volumes scheduled for publication.

In 1996, Mr. Pratt formed the Genealogical Institute to further the education of serious researchers.

The Genealogical Institute offers a series of educational materials to teach and instruct the uninitiated in the procedures of family history research. These courses offer "a hands on" curriculum designed to instruct in investigative, deductive reasoning and logical procedures for tracking your family history.

Beginners and experienced researchers have found a treasure chest of knowledge when undertaking these courses. Mr. Pratt has taken the hobby of genealogy and has enhanced it into a science. Heavy on instructions concerning documentation, research procedures, alternative sources and common public records, this course is a valuable tool for the researcher. One of Mr. Pratt's favorite sections of the course is teaching researchers "how to stop" researching and compile their information for publication.

Upon completion of the educational courses from the Genealogical Institute, the graduate is awarded the **Master Accreditation of the Genealogical Institute. (M.A.G.I.)**

This designation is equivalent to a Doctorate Degree and signifies the recipient has been trained and demonstrated superior research techniques.

Mr. Pratt's ability in family history research has amazed many educated researchers. When Mr. Pratt is asked for help concerning their "brick wall" in their family research, his quick wit and logical mind rapid fires instructions and procedures so fast they cannot write the material quickly enough. Little do they realize this knowledge has been acquired over 30 years of experience and research.

In June of 2000, Mr. Pratt undertook a new and unprecedented task.

Outside of Washington, Franklin County, Missouri is an old cemetery called the Johnson-Caldwell Cemetery. This cemetery has many pioneer heroes and ancestors of various descendants from that region. Some of the inhabitants were born in the 1750's and traveled west to Missouri after the 1803 Louisiana Purchase.

A Little Something About Your Author.....

Mr. Pratt took down all the information off the headstones, including every person in the cemetery and researched each individual related or not. 1000 man-hours and two years later, he published the book "Johnson-Caldwell Cemetery of Franklin County, Missouri"© 2001.

Obtaining newspapers, legal documents, personal interviews with ancestors and researching various sources for any and all information concerning the history of the cemetery and the inhabitants produced this master text. What makes this book stand out among the rest is basic content and structure.

First, it is the only book to cover the known and reported inhabitants of an entire cemetery.

Second, this book reports on each inhabitant, their birth and activities throughout their life until their death, including their ancestors, spouses and children.

Third, even the index is unique, listing the individual and their father's name if known. This is extremely helpful when several individuals have the same given name.

Upon examination, professional researchers have hailed this body of work as a masterpiece and a standard in which all future research of cemeteries should be based. In their opinion, no one has ever produced a body of work about a cemetery as unique and professional as this publication.

Currently, Mr. Pratt is working on a series of books from the [Pratt Archive Collections](#), which is a series of biographical publications concerning a progenitor and a generation of descendants. This collection is a "cradle to grave" report, which covers the subject's ancestry, birth, marriage, children, and geographical domiciles as well as the political environment during the subject's lifetime.

In addition, Mr. Pratt is working on additional volumes of the Pratt Progenitor Papers and several books on public records.

With all these accomplishments, Mr. Pratt humbly refers to himself as a Genealogical Anthropologist...resurrecting progenitors.

We in the genealogical world are deeply grateful to be associates of a man of Mr. Pratt's caliber. Through his dedication to helping the novice as well as the professional researcher, future generations will benefit by his advances in the genealogical field.

In addition, we are thankful for the inspiration that sparks men like Mr. Pratt to magnify their love for people and history. We feel, with a lifetime dedicated to the genealogical pursuit of truth and knowledge, Mr. Pratt's accumulative body of work, will stand as a quintessential manifestation of this divine love.

Lewton Cole, Chairman
Genealogical Institute